

THE REPRESENTATION OF THE SOCIAL-BASED PARADIGMS IN THE TRANSLATION OF THE WORKS “UNFINISHED MEMOIRS” OF SHEIKH MUJIBUR RAHMAN TRANSLATED FROM ENGLISH INTO RUSSIAN LANGUAGES.

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Epilogue

I have not seen the Himalayas. But I have seen Sheikh Mujib. In personality and in courage, this man is the Himalayas.

Fidel Castro.

ANNOTATION

Bangabandhu was born on 17 March 1920 in the village Tungipara under the gopalganj Sub-division (currently district) in the district of Faridpur. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's father, Sheikh Lutfar Rahman, was a secretary in the civil court of Gopalganj. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman passed his matriculation from Gopalganj Missionary School in 1942, IA (Twelfth Grade) from Islamia College, Calcutta in 1944 and BA from the same College in 1947. In 1946, he was elected general secretary of the Islamia College Students Union. He was an activist of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League and a member of the All-India Muslim League Council from 1943 onwards. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was a founding member of the East Pakistan Muslim Students League, one of the founding joint secretaries of the East Pakistan Awami Muslim League, general secretary of the “Awami league” (1953-1966), president of the Awami League (1966-1974), president of Bangladesh (in absentia from 26 March 1971 to 11 January 1972), prime minister of Bangladesh (1972-24 January 1975), president of Bangladesh (25 January 1975-15 August 1975).

Key words: countless, important, communication, justice, foundation, unity, greatness, morale, influence, renown, doctrine, community, construction.

Аннотация

Бангабандху родился 17 марта 1920 года в деревне “Тунгипара” подразделения гопалгандж (в настоящее время район) в районе Фаридпур. Отец Бангабандху Шейха Муджибура Рахмана, Шейх Лутфар Рахман, был секретарем гражданского суда Гопалганджа. Шейх Муджибур Рахман окончил миссионерскую школу Гопалгандж в 1942 году, IA (двенадцатый класс) - в колледже Исламия в Калькутте в 1944 году и бакалавр гуманитарных наук в том же колледже в 1947 году. В 1946 году он был избран генеральным секретарем Союза студентов исламского колледжа. Он был активистом Бенгальской провинциальной мусульманской лиги и членом Всеиндийского совета мусульманской лиги с 1943 года. Бангабандху Шейх Муджибур Рахман был одним из основателей Лиги мусульманских студентов Восточного Пакистана, одним из основателей

совместных секретарей мусульманской лиги авами Восточного Пакистана, генеральным секретарем «лиги авами» (1953-1966), президентом Лиги авами (1966-1974), президент Бангладеш (заочно с 26 марта 1971 по 11 января 1972), премьер-министр Бангладеш (1972-24 января 1975), президент Бангладеш (25 января 1975-15 августа 1975).

Ключевые слова: бесчисленное множество, важное, общение, справедливость, основание, единство, величие, мораль, влияние, известность, доктрина, сообщество, строительство.

Izoh

Bangabandhu 1920 yil 17 martda Faridpur tumanidagi Gopalganj bo'limiga (hozirgi tuman) qarashli Tungipara qishlog'ida tug'ilgan. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahmonning otasi Sheikh Lutfar Rahmon Gopalganj fuqarolik sudida kotib bo'lgan. Shayx Mujibur Rahmon 1942 yilda Gopalganj missionerlik maktabida, 1944 yilda Kalkutta shahridagi Islomiya kollejida IA (12-sinf) va 1947 yilda shu kollejda bakalavr darajasini oldi. 1946 yilda Islomiya kolleji talabalari ittifoqining bosh kotibi etib saylandi. U Bengal viloyati musulmon ligasi faoli va 1943 yildan Butun Hindiston musulmon ligasi kengashi a'zosi edi. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahmon Sharqiy Pokiston musulmon talabalar ligasining asoschisi, Sharqiy Pokiston Avami musulmonlar ligasining ta'rischi qo'shma kotiblaridan biri, "Avami ligasi" bosh kotibi (1953-1966), Avami ligasi prezidenti (1966-1974), Bangladesh prezidenti (1971 yil 26 martdan 1972 yil 11 yanvargacha sirdan), Bangladesh bosh vaziri (1972-24 yanvar 1975), Bangladesh prezidenti (1975 yil 25 yanvar - 1975 yil 15 avgust).

Tayanch so'zlar: son-sanoqsiz, muhim, aloqa, adolat, asos, birlik, buyuklik, ma'naviyat, ta'sir, nom, ta'limot, jamoa, qurilish.

Academic scientific article

"The representation of the social-based paradigms in the translation of the works "Unfinished Memoirs" of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman translated from English into Russian languages."

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman (17 March 1920 – 15 August 1975), shortened as Sheikh Mujib or just Mujib, was a Bangladeshi politician and statesman. He is called the "Father of the Nation" in Bangladesh. He served as the first President of Bangladesh and later as the Prime Minister of Bangladesh from 17 April 1971. He is popularly dubbed with the title of "Bangabandhu" (Banghabandkhu "Friend of Bengal") by the people of Bangladesh. He became a leading figure in and eventually the leader of the "Awami League," founded in 1949 as an East Pakistan-based political party in Pakistan. Mujib is credited as an important figure in efforts to gain political autonomy for East Pakistan and later as the central figure behind the Bangladesh Liberation Movement and the Bangladesh Liberation War in 1971. Thus, he is regarded "Jatir Janak" or "Jatir Pita" (both meaning "Father of the Nation") of Bangladesh. His daughter Sheikh Hasina is the current leader of the Awami League and also the Prime Minister of Bangladesh. Sheikh Mujib was born on 17 March 1920 in a middle class family at "Tungipara" in Gopalganj district. Standing 5 feet 11 inches, he was taller than the average Bengali. Nothing pleased him more than being close to the masses, knowing their joys and sorrows and being

part of their travails and triumphs. He spoke their soft language but in articulating their sentiments his voice was powerful and resonant. He had not been educated abroad, nor did he learn the art of hiding feelings behind sophistry; yet he was loved as much by the urban educated as the common masses of the villages. He inspired the intelligentsia and the working class alike. He did not, however, climb to leadership overnight.

His political life began as a humble party worker, while he was still a student. He was fortunate to come in early contact with such towering personalities as Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy and A K Fazlul Huq, both charismatic Chief Ministers of undivided Bengal. Adolescent Mujib grew up under the gathering gloom of stormy politics as the aging British Raj in India was falling apart and the Second World War was violently rocking the Continents. He witnessed the ravages of the war and the stark realities of the great famine of 1943, in which about five million people lost their lives.

This was also the time when he saw the legendary Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, challenging the British Raj. about this time, he came to know the works of Bernard Shaw, Karl Marx, Rabindranath Tagore and rebel poet Kazi Nazrul Islam. Soon after the partition of India in 1947, it was felt that the creation of Pakistan with its two wings separated by a physical distance of about 1,200 miles was a geographical monstrosity.

Rabindranath Tagore.

Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941) was the youngest son of Debendranath Tagore, a leader of the Brahmo Samaj, which was a new religious sect in nineteenth-century Bengal and which attempted a revival of the ultimate monistic basis of Hinduism as laid down in the Upanishads. He was educated at home; and although at seventeen he was sent to England for formal schooling, he did not finish his studies there. In his mature years, in addition to his many-sided literary activities, he managed the family estates, a project which brought him into close touch with common humanity and increased his interest in social reforms. He also started an experimental school at "Shantiniketan" where he tried his "Upanishadic" ideals of education. From time to time he participated in the Indian nationalist movement, though in his own non-sentimental and visionary way; and Gandhi, the political father of modern India, was his devoted friend. Tagore was knighted by the ruling British Government in 1915, but within a few years he resigned the honour as a protest against British policies in India.

Tagore had early success as a writer in his native Bengal. With his translations of some of his poems he became rapidly known in the West. In fact, his fame attained a luminous height, taking him across continents on lecture tours and tours of friendship. For the world he became the voice of India's spiritual heritage; and for India, especially for Bengal, he became a great living institution.

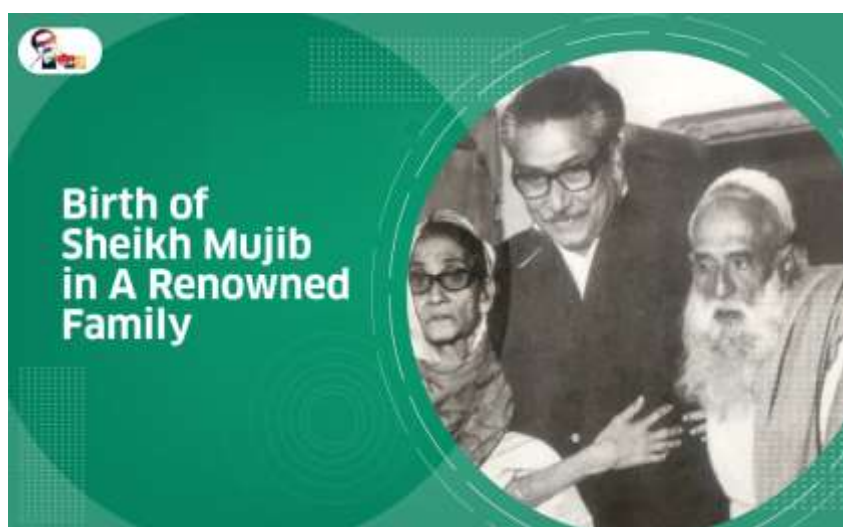
Although Tagore wrote successfully in all literary genres, he was first of all a poet. Among his fifty and odd volumes of poetry are *Manasi* (1890) [The Ideal One], *Sonar Tari* (1894) [The

Golden Boat], Gitanjali (1910) [Song Offerings], “Gitimalya” (1914) [Wreath of Songs], and Balaka (1916) [The Flight of Cranes]. The English renderings of his poetry, which include The Gardener (1913), Fruit-Gathering (1916), and The Fugitive (1921), do not generally correspond to particular volumes in the original Bengali; and in spite of its title, Gitanjali: Song Offerings (1912), the most acclaimed of them, contains poems from other works besides its namesake. Tagore’s major plays are Raja (1910) [The King of the Dark Chamber], “Dakghar” (1912) [The Post Office], Achalayatan (1912) [The Immovable], “Muktadhara” (1922) [The Waterfall], and Raktakaravi (1926) [Red Oleanders]. He is the author of several volumes of short stories and a number of novels, among them Gora (1910), Ghare-Baire (1916) [The Home and the World], and Yogayog (1929) [Crosscurrents]. Besides these, he wrote musical dramas, dance dramas, essays of all types, travel diaries, and two autobiographies, one in his middle years and the other shortly before his death in 1941. Tagore also left numerous drawings and paintings, and songs for which he wrote the music himself.

In 1948, a movement was initiated to make Bengali one of the state languages of Pakistan. This can be termed the first stirrings of the movement for an independent Bangladesh. The demand for cultural freedom gradually led to the demand for national independence.

In 1954, Sheikh Mujib was elected a Member of the then East Pakistan Assembly. He joined A K Fazlul Huq’s United Front government as the youngest minister. The ruling clique of Pakistan soon dissolved this government and Shiekh Mujib was once again thrown into prison. In 1955, he was elected a member of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly and was again made a minister when the Awami League formed the provincial government in 1956.

The day of 7 March 1971 was one of supreme test in his life. Nearly two million freedom loving people assembled at the Ramna Race Course Maidan, later renamed Suhrawardy, on that day to hear their leader’s command for the battle for liberation.



Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was born in a renowned family in “Tungipara” of Gopalganj on 17 March 1920. He was the third child of Sheikh Lutfur Rahman and Sayera Khatun whose ancestry is traced back to Baghdad, Iraq. From the family history, it is estimated

that around 400 years ago, Sheikh Awwal came from Iraq to preach Islam in the eastern part of the Indian subcontinent. Part of the family may have settled in Sonargaon near Dhaka, and another part settled in Gopalganj. Mujib was part of the seventh generation in the Sheikh family, the eldest son of Sheikh Lutfur Rahman and Sayera Khatun. His parents were paternal cousin. His maternal grandfather Sheikh Abdul Majid was the elder brother of his paternal grandfather, Sheikh Abdul Hamid. His grandfathers also had a young brother, Sheikh Abdul Rashid who was popularly known as 'Khan Saheb' by both the locals and the ruling English. The childhood of Sheikh Mujib is portrayed in the words of Sheikh Hasina, his eldest daughter and Prime Minister of Bangladesh. She said: "My father [Sheikh Mujib] grew up rural - amid rivers, trees, birdsong. He flourished in the free atmosphere inspired by his grandparents. He swam in the river, played in the fields, bathed in the rains, caught fish and watched out for birds' nests. He was lanky, yet played football. He liked to eat plain rice, fish, vegetables, milk, bananas and sweets. His care and concern for classmates, friends and others were well-known. He gave away his tiffin to the hungry, clothes to the naked, books to the needy and other personal belongings to the poor. One day, my grandfather told me, he gave his clothes to a poor boy and came home in his shawl."

His maternal grandfather had no son but four daughters. That is why he married off his youngest daughter Sayera Khatun to the son of his brother Sheikh Lutfur Rahman and gave her all the property. But during that period, the Muslim had very difficult times in getting jobs. Lutfur Rahman left education to earn bread and butter for the wider family. He, however, managed to get a position in Gopalganj civil court where he eventually became a "sherestedar" (an officer responsible for record-keeping). He himself built the house where Sheikh Mujib grew up.

The people's Republic of Bangladesh.. It is the eighth-most populous country in the world, with a population exceeding 163 million people, in an area of 148,560 square kilometers (57,360 sq mi), making it one of the most densely populated countries in the world. Bangladesh shares land borders with India to the west, north, and east, Myanmar to the southeast, and the Bay of Bengal to the south. It is narrowly separated from Nepal and Bhutan by the Siliguri Corridor, and from China by the Indian state of Sikkim in the north, respectively. The Bengalis make up 98% of the total population of Bangladesh. The large Muslim population of Bangladesh makes it the third-largest Muslim-majority country. Dhaka, the capital and largest city, is the nation's economic, political, and cultural hub. Chittagong, the largest seaport is the second-largest city. Bangladesh forms the larger and eastern part of the Bengal region. According to the ancient Indian texts, "Ramayana" and "Mahabharata," the Vanga Kingdom, one of the namesakes of the Bengal region, was a strong naval power. In the ancient and classical periods of the Indian subcontinent, the territory was home to many principalities, including the Pundra, Gangaridai, Gauda, Samatata, and Harikela. It was also a Mauryan province under the reign of Ashoka. Bangladesh is located in the "Indomalayan" realm, and lies within four terrestrial ecoregions: Lower Gangetic Plains moist deciduous forests, Mizoram–Manipur–Kachin rain forests, Sundarbans freshwater swamp forests, and Sundarbans mangroves. Its ecology includes a long sea coastline, numerous rivers and tributaries, lakes, wetlands, evergreen forests, semi evergreen forests, hill forests, moist deciduous forests, freshwater swamp forests and flat land

with tall grass. The Bangladesh Plain is famous for its fertile alluvial soil which supports extensive cultivation. The country is dominated by lush vegetation, with villages often buried in groves of mango, jackfruit, bamboo, betel nut, coconut and date palm.] The country has up to 6000 species of plant life, including 5000 flowering plants. Water bodies and wetland systems provide a habitat for many aquatic plants. Water lilies and lotuses grow vividly during the monsoon season. The country has 50 wildlife sanctuaries.

Bangladesh as a Part of UNESCO'S Great Heritage

Bangladesh is home to much of the Sundarbans, the world's largest mangrove forest, covering an area of 6,000 km² in the southwest littoral region. It is divided into three protected sanctuaries—the South, East and West zones. The forest is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The northeastern Sylhet region is home to “haor” wetlands, which is a unique ecosystem. It also includes tropical and subtropical coniferous forests, a freshwater swamp forest, and mixed deciduous forests. The southeastern Chittagong region covers evergreen and semi-evergreen hilly jungles. Central Bangladesh includes the plainland Sal forest running along the districts of Gazipur, Tangail and Mymensingh. St. Martin's Island is the only coral reef in the country. Bangladesh has an abundance of wildlife in its forests, marshes, woodlands and hills. The vast majority of animals dwell within a habitat of 150,000 square kilometers. The Bengal tiger, clouded leopard, saltwater crocodile, black panther and fishing cat are among the chief predators in the Sundarbans.

Bangladesh, a nation in the Indian sub-continent, with a population of 166 million people, has two significant religious sites as well as a biodiverse area that has been listed by UNESCO as World Heritage Sites. Two tourist destinations, the Ruins of the Buddhist Vihara at “Paharpur” and the Historic Mosque City of Bagerhat have been listed as cultural World Heritage Sites in Bangladesh. The Sundarbans is designated as a natural World Heritage Site in the country.

Historic Mosque City of Bagerhat

The Mosque City in “Bargehat” is located where the River Brahmaputra and Gangel meet. It was inscribed as a World Heritage Site in 1985. The city was founded by a Turkish-born Ulugh Khan Jahan in the 15th century and was built using bricks. Forbes categorizes the city as one out of the fifteen lost cities of the world. The city is a tourist destination, and some of its former structures include 360 mosques, mausoleums, roads, bridges and other public buildings constructed from baked bricks. However, the city was in ruins after the death of the founder “Ulukh” Khan. Bagerhat Museum located next to sixty pillar mosque contains pottery and ornamental bricks. The wall in the western part of the nine dome mosque faces Mecca, a religious pilgrim at the center of religion for Muslims.

This World Heritage Sites, inscribed in 1985 by UNESCO, is located in the southwest of the country and was built by Dharmapala “Vikramshila” between 770-810AD as a monastery. At the base, are sixty stone sculptures that testify to the belief system of Hinduism and it is the largest Buddhist monastery constructed at the time. It has unique features such as the outside walls decorated with ornamental terracotta, influenced by Hinduism, Jainism, and Buddhism art. The area is under the government protection and managed by the local office. The department of archaeology deals with the management and conservation aspects. The ruins

play a significant cultural role since the statues recovered from the area are a constant reminder of the culture of the local people. The design was influenced by cultures as far as Indonesia.

Extra information on “Sundarbans” “The Abode Of The Royal Bengal Tigers”

The Sundarbans is a mangrove forest, which is approximately 140,000 hectares on the delta of Ganges and Meghna rivers in Bengal Bay. It was inscribed in 1987 as a natural world heritage site by UNESCO. It has unique features such as mudflats and tidal waterways. The “Sundarban” is located to the southwest of Bangladesh and has been recognized internationally for having mangrove flora and fauna on both land and water. It has around 260 different species of birds, Bengal Tiger; the only family of cats that is almost instinct, and the famous Indian python.

The “Sunderbans” species attract tourists around the world. They come to carry out scientific research as well as observe the diverse species of both plants and animals. Conservation efforts are implemented to keep the Sundarbans safe from illegal hunting and other human activities like agriculture. The government has passed a law to protect the ecosystem and maintain the biodiversity. Although the tourism sector is affected by impassable roads, several measures including investment in infrastructure are underway. Although there are protection efforts, the topography of the region and the hostile terrain and the international border makes it difficult to monitor and control poaching and woodcutting of the mangrove trees. The “Sundarban” Tiger Reserve is also face numerous challenges in managing wandering Tigers, and reports of human-tiger conflicts are quite frequent.

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